Great Date Coffee Company-How the Shares were Put on the Market-Mr. Henley's Discovery Fluancial Tigers-Rushing to America After Tusting Blood.

LONDON, Feb. 25. The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the Irish Coursen bill have lost much of their interest for the ondon public within the last few days. Enormous fortunes are being made by bold speculation in a new invention, and shares are eagerly bought up as quickly as they can be issued. Every one remembers the famous schemes to make silk from spiders' webs and to extract sunbeams from eucumbers, but the glory of making coffee from dates belongs entirely to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

It is about thirteen months since this remarkable company was formed, but during the first year of its existence it was scarcely known. The scheme itself and the subsequent manipulation will, when brought to the notice of Uncle Rufus Hatch, make that exponent of the Tierra dol Fuego Railroad and the Pipe Line Milk Company burst with envy, for such an idea never dawned upon him in his most horrible nightmare. It was to a certain Mr. Honley that the idea first occurred. He immediately patented the offspring of his brain and set himself to work in order to sell his progeny.

According to Mr. Henley, the date fruit is first subjected to a drying operation in a kiin, to expel the moisture. It is then placed in a circular pan, which has an intermittent movement, and in which the dry dates are acted upon by a mallet or hammer to crack or separate the seeds from the dates. The bottom of the pan is perforated or formed of a strong grating. through the meshes of which the pulp can pass. the operation of hammering being carried on during the sifting. The fruit thus separated can be subjected to fermentation, and used in making beer. In some cases the pulp without being dried is used to make jam. The seeds when separated are placed in a revolving vessel, subjected to immense heat, under the influence of which they become brownish-black in color like roasted coffee. They are, when cold. ground or broken into small particles, in which sinte they can be taken alone or in combination with some of the sifted fruit and water to produce a beverage resembling coffee. The paten tee is authority for saying that these date seeds contain all the essential oils and the aroma of confee. When everything was ready for the manufac-

When everything was ready for the manufac-ture of this fragrant compound the Government stopped in and rejused to allow date-grinding in England. If the public was to be dosed with substrated coffee it was thought advisable that the duty of four cents a pound which is levied on real coffee should also be exacted from the manufacturers of "something better than the real thing." Accordingly the company began their works at the charming town of Kurrachee, in India, where the finest dates are said to be very plentiful, and whence shipment to London is easy. At the end of last year there were no profits except upon paper, and it was this fact that indirectly caused the present wild specula-tion.

tion.

In order to understand how this kind of venture is manipulated in London it will be necessary to go back to early last year, when the company was first started. At that time it was company was first started. At that time it was proposed that the capital of the company should be \$250,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each. Of these 10,000 shares only 6,800 were issued up to last April, and of these shares the Chairman and the solicitor of the company, both of whom were venders, held 2,140 each, and the palentes also 2,140 shares. Then, according to the law of joint stock companies here, the seven original incorporators must also hold some, and their large faith in the venture is shown by the fact that only fifteen shares are opposite the fact that only fifteen shares are opposite their names. So that it is clear that at that date

their names, so that it is clear that at that date there were only 265 shares really purchased of which fifty were in the name of a Mincing lane broker, probably some person engaged in the coffee trade.

An application was then made to the Stock Exchange for an official settlement and a quo-tation. The settlement was granted, but the quotation was refused on the ground that there were too many shares in the bands of the directors. It may be mentioned that the action of the Stock Exchange in granting the settlement is very strongly censured at present. When the very strongly censured at present. When the company was formed a contract was entered into between Mr. Henley and the directors by which he was to be paid \$10,000 in cash or in the shares of the company and a royalty of two cents a pound upon every pound of date coffee. There was a stipulation that this royalty could be acquired by the company on payment of \$150,000, either in cash or in the shares of the company. It is evident that these shares have been paid to Mr. Henley and the other venders, from the statement of the stock which was made above.

set the part of the company and a royalty of two the he was not be paid if 19000 in cash of two the he was not be paid if 19000 in cash of two there was a stitution that this proving two there are a stitution that the cather was the paid to Mr. Henley and the other venders, from the attenuent of the stock which was made was the paid to Mr. Henley and the other venders, from the attenuent of the stock which was not been the paid to Mr. Henley and the other venders, the paid to Mr. Henley and the other venders, the paid to Mr. Henley and the other venders, the paid to Mr. Henley and the other venders, and the Grand of the action to the paid to the

Certainly, none of the creations of Rutus atch s brain could do as well as that in the Was at first the intention of the directors of was at first the intention of the directors of comarkable company to been the Austrian is with date college before anything was for the benighted drinkers of pure coffee United States. But, as your renders will out the charmed to hear, the great republic the the next beneficiary, and there are the total total to be asked to the Freedency of the new enterprise. Intel States and Canain is 1877 and Canain by 1878 and Canain in 1877 and Canain and Ireland was through 18,000 tons of coffee while during the same period Great Britain and Ireland with through 18,000. When these figures known the directors, like so many tigers have once taken human blood, thought is a linear states ought to pay much more \$120,000 to the patent, and consequently resident that the States were equal to five out. When the same to be established in five out. When and in this way freight will be a way and in this way freight will be

the same of his patents.

In think that the veriest tyro in stock out not be fooled by such statements. There is no evidence that the original has any monopoly in manufacturing to from dates. Indeed, there seems a wice any monopoly in such dates are seens.

fice ma his

dence that the public will\_drink this adulteratend of pure coffee. It is now be one-pound tine all over London, soid in one-pound tins all over London, the mixture containing three-quarters of date coffee and one-quarter of the real berry. According to the company, it is far superior to the real thing," and at the company's office small cubs are handed round to persons wishing to become shareholders; but these cubs contain date coffee mixed with real coffee. It is only to the shareholder messe that the pure date coffee is served. Such is the fast scheme to play upon the cradulity of the British public, and it is really marvellous how the gudgeons awallow the bate.

WIG. MACOMBER'S HEARTSTRINGS. How they were Repeatedly Torn to Tatters by Fickle Samantha Morris.

MILFORD, Pa., March 5 .- There had been an elopement up the river, and some of the boys were sitting around the Crissman House stove talking about it. As the girl in the case was soon to have been married, the burden of the conversation was the disappointment and grief that must have overwhelmed the deceived

bridegroom. Yes," said the Sheriff, striking a match on his trousers leg and lighting the stub of his cigar for the fifth time-"Yes, the poor fellow must have felt bad; but what is his disappointment to that of Wig. Macomber? I don't know whether you ever knew Wig. He was a solemn was in love with a girl named Samantha Jane Morris. This was before the war. They were engaged to be married. A fellar named Jim Archer came to the town where they lived. He was a tinker, and set up a tin shop. He fell in love with Samanth. I'll call her Samanth now. but if she was here I wouldn't. I'll tell you why. I was a young blood in those days, and a mackerel soaked for a month couldn't be any fresher than I was then. Not long after I went to the town I got acquainted with Wig. He took me over to see his girl one night, and intro-duced me. Before I went one of the boys said: You'll ike Samanth. If you want to make n good impression, don't be too formal. Act as if you'd known her for years, and she'll take to

Wig. and I went to the house. I saw at once Wig, and I went to the house. I saw at once that Miss Morris was a girl whose appetite must be good, and that she hadn't been raised on leo cream and cake. She brought out some of her rid man's cider. That cider wasn't intended for boys to tamper with. There was ten dollars or ten days in every two glasses of it. I didn't seem to get along with Miss Morris very well. I thought maybe I wasn't familiar enough. After I had drank two glasses of that cider I mado up my mind that I'd show her I didn't come there to put on airs. She sat by a window. It was in July, and the window was up. There was to be a festival in the Methodist Church. I walks over to where Samanth sat, and stood in front of her.

walks over to where Samanth sat, and stood in front of her.

"Are you going to the festival, Samanth? I said. Then I thought to myself. That's familiar enough to suit her, I guess, and I smiled all over.

"Boys, Miss Morris got up like a jack-in-the-box. She swatted me on the side of the head with her flat hand. I dropped out of that windows if a coal train had struck me, and doubled up in a harrel of rain water that stood under the window. As I crawled out I saw Samantha leaning out of the window.

"Samanth, is it?" she yelled. You ever come 'round these diggin's again, an' I'll git you up a festival, an' you'll think they're crammin' nee cream down you red hot.

"I found afterward that Samantha was a little tender on being called Samanth, and the boys had played it on me.

Well, Jim Archer set up his tin shop, and fell in love with Samantha Jane Morris. She was a blame good-looking girl, if she was a little particular, and her old man had the roeks. I felt sorry when Samantha shook Wig, Macomber and freze on to Jim, for Jim was a staving good fellow and one of the boys. He used to set up with us and take a hand in our little tencent ante, four shillings limit, and generally held his own.

"I remember a funny thing that came very

to set up with us and take ten-cent ante, four shillings limit, and generally held his own.

"I remember a funny thing that came very near breaking up his match with Samantha. He sang in the choir of the Methodist church. One Saturday night we had been holding a session at poker a little later than usual, but I im went to church all right Sunday morning. The preacher was a flowery young rooster, and when he began to preach Jim fell into a doze, the preacher preached along, and grew eloquent. He began to describe a scene at daybreak.

brenk, "See where it comes,' he said, 'the morning, all affush m woke up just then. He'd been dreaming, I s'rose.

A flush? he said, loud enough to be heard all over the church. A flush is good, old man:

take the pot."

Jim saw where he was, and walked out. Samantha was there, She got mad, and it took Jim a good while to fix things with her. Then they got married, Wig. Macomber was all broke up over it, and he grew more solemn

and one can a series out one o' these days.' I said, and then why can't you tackle Samantha ngain's was sighed and shook his head. Then he said as solemn as an owl:
No. It can't be done. Under any other cirsaid, as selecting as an owl;
"No. It can't be done. Under any other circumstances I mucht wait, But I never could
bring myself to marry my aunt;
"I han't thought of that. His bride that was
to be had become his aunt Samantha Jane!"

Dr. Rebmanu's Story of the Occurrences Leading to Their Bisappearance,

Dr. W. F. Rebmann of 1,446 Second avenue is an tropic to get news of the whitereabouts of his children. He is advertising for their recovery. They are Mary, in her 4th year; Auna, in her 7th year, and Oscar, a "It breaks my heart when I think of them." said Dr. Rebinant to a reporter sesterday. "Once my home was happy and there were children about my hearthstone.

My wife has gone, but I do not mind that. I have gatten a decree of divorce from her, which gives me the cus-lody of the children, but she has them, and since had July I have had no trace of them."

Previous to the decision in the case rendered hast June, the Dector silvered her to have custody of the behinder.

THE ANNUAL CLEANING. A Levelling of Mud Hills that Came Just it

The hillocks of mud-impregnated ice along the thoroughfares south of Vesey street and west of Broadway were yesterday covered at short intervals by men as thick as bees on a honeycomb. The entire force of the Street

Cleaning Department had been concentrated upon that section. Even the gangs of laborers who had been kept at work on Chatham square up to 12 o'clock on Saturday night were brought over to the west side vesterday morning. The bosses of the gangs said that they were doing the spring cleaning, which is regarded as a special and extraordinary work. It consists in excavating as far down as the street beds, and carting away the accumulated flith. The pickmen vesterday did their work very thoroughly. The ice and mud, in some places fifteen and eighteen inches thick on the level and in other places heaped up for several feet,

were well broken up in Washington, Greenwere well broken up in Washington, Greenwich and Church streets, and plied up in huge
heaps. When evening came, sithough hundreds of leads had been carted away, there were
still great mounds of frozen mud along Greenwich and Washington streets. Church street
was pretty thoroughly cleared, although on the
block to the rear of Trinity Church the solidified accumulation was not even broken up.
Along Washington street there was a good
amount of cleared space by evening, and also a
good many hillocks of ice and dirt to be removed. The pleamen had less difficulty where
there were car tracks, as there the centre of the
street was clear, but in other portions the entire
street had to be picked over. In Greenwich
street, north of Morris street, the ice was last
evening still lying piled up in two huge masses,
four feet high, embanking a lane barely wide
enough to admit a wagon. The color of the loc
was such that it might easily have been mistaken for heaps of bituminous coal.

Street cleaning seems to be an unusual spectacle in that section. The people came out on
the pavements and stared at the laborers. As
the street bed was uncovered there were expressions of satisfaction. In one place the removal of the mounds of flith was a most timely
convenience. There was a wedding in the
lower portion of Greenwich street, and, owing
to the activity of the street cleaners, the carriages were able to get alongside of the sidewalk so that the bride, who walked through an
ordinary crowd in her veil and orange blossoms, did not have to climb over the dirt in
ordinary crowd in her veil and orange blossoms, did not have to climb over the dirt in
ordinary crowd in her veil and orange blossoms, did not have to climb over the dirt in
ordinary crowd in her veil and orange alongsoms, did not have to climb over the dirt in
ordinary crowd in her veil and orange alongwich and Church streets, and piled up in huge

opposite the bride's house also gave the boys a good stand for an impromptu callithumpian concert, performed mainly on old kettles. It stopped just as a policeman came up to beat time with his club.

The Hard Task he has Undertaken in this City

The Rev. Frederick von Schlumbach, some times called the German Moody, began his revival work in this city yesterday, having just got through with the German population of Boston, Mr. Von Schlumbach is working under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association and they have begun by nutting him into the thickest of the fight on the east side. He preached twice at the Dutch Reformed Church, 141 East Houston street, once in the norning and again in the evening. The at-

endance was not very large. Last evening, while the revivalist was thun dering from the pulpit of the little brick church, he saw long rows of empty benches, but when he paused for a moment the sound of laughter and loud conversation came in from passers by in the street. The sexton, who sat by the door, said mournfully that when one passed through the streets of that neighborhood the scenes of vice, folly, and wickedness were discouraging. Mr. Von Schlumbach is a large man, weighing more than 260 pounds. He has a fine physique and a powerful voice. His head is large, and well-shaped, and his features regular. The expression of his face is pleasant. He has a brown beard, not very long, and his nair is durk for a German. He spoke eloquently and sarnestly in the language of his fatheriand, and showed a remarkable familiarity with the Scriptures.

Until 1868 Mr. Von Schlumbach was an infidiel. He was born of a noble family, in Wurtemberg, in 1842, and after a liberal education entered the mittary service as a cadet. His military life was one of dissipation, and his father refusing to support him longer, he came to America in 1859, settling in Philadelphia. At the breaking out of the war, he, with the Philadelphia Turners, joined the Twenty-ninth Regiment of New York, and continued with that regiment through the war, being promoted to a first leutenancy. For some time after the war he was engaged in the grocery trade. In the Grant eamonigm of 1888 he was employed by the Espublicans as a stump speaker, and in August of the same year he was converted under the influence of Gen. Albright, receiving his first appointment in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore in 1872. Since that time he has worked principally among German voung men in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was with Mr. Moody in St. Louis for eleven weeks last year, converting many among the Germans. dering from the pulpit of the little brick church. saw long rows of empty benches, but when

## AMUSEMENTS.

Gilmore at Koster and Bial's.

Mr. Gilmore's programme last night may be called international. It included medleys of Scotch, Irish, and German airs, Weber's "Jubel" overture, ending with "God Save the Queen," a Hungarian rhapsody by Liszt, and the alleged national anthem, "Columbia." Mr. Gilmore, we believe, was one of the first to attempt arrangements of orchestral compositions for a military band. Such were the "Jubei" overture and the Hungarian rhapsody last night. In these arrangements wood wind instruments are substituted for the strings; for instance, clarionets, piecolos, and flutes for violins; axophones for violes, and surasophones for violoncellos. In rapid passages the sound is apt to be shrill and disagreeable, but in passages where in the orchestra the strings have sustained notes the volume of tone is wonderfully rich and luxurious. After all, however, the playing of an orchestral composition by a military band must lack that dash and brilliancy which the violins impart to the performance of an orchestra.

In addition to the playing of the band there was a quartet for French horns, the usual showy cornet solos by Walter Emerson, a solo on the euphonium frombone by Signer Raffayolo, a solo for saxophone by E. A. Lefevre, and piano selos by S. Liebling. Mr. Liebling's technique is admirable, but his touch is hard and unsympathetic.

Russoph Blat's Concert.

Rudolph Blai's Concert. The principal feature of Mr. Bial's concert at Metropolitan Concert Hall last night was
Mauricle Dongremont's playing of Alard's fantasy on airs from "Trovatore" and of a Swedish
melody. Dengremont's performance is always
pleasing. His bearing is so modest, his bowing
so graceful, his tone so sweet, and with all his
youth he is so serious that he invariably charms
his audience. Hubert de Blanc, Pengremont's
his audience of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the property of tasy on airs from "Trovatore" and of a Swedish youth he is so serious that he invariably charms his audience. Hubert de Bianc, Dongremont's inseparable friend, gave a delicate interpreta-tion of one of Coopin's impromptos, and played his own uninteresting arrangement of airs from "Contine".

Bries Church, this evening.

Within Hoefer and William Hess will wreatte in Var.

Ick Hall, Verick and Count streets, tenight, catch as
catch can and Grace-Roman, for \$100 a side.

John L. Stockherd's dimerizated loctures on "Foreign
Lands," Chickering Hall, evening or the Tist and aftermoon! 224 inst. and Academy of Music, Brooklyn, even

Ire of 234. The lancy dress ball of the Furim Association, in the Academy of Missa, is to be the event of the evening of The slov, the 15th list. It is to be in sid of the building and of the Hobrew Benevalent and Orphan Aylum figurely. Emmin Venturell, the celebrated ballet dancer is to have a benefit concert in Steinway Hall, to-morrow eventur. Seven years ago site was striken with paraly-its, and since the has been prevented from tollowing the protection. Several artists have therefore united in giving a performance or her.

## Small-Pox Carried by Cats.

Themony, Sullivan County, March 6 .- A numher or new cases of similipox have been reported here, and four more persons have died of the disease, making a total of ten since the 1st of February. All the scho a boar of the source include the february. All the schools for many miles around have been closed, and the courfules have been compelled to suspend services. So whating its allowed in the innected district the plysociate have extressed the opinion that in one or more cases the disease was carried from one house to another by a cot; consequently the owners of cats in the innected district have been warned to keep the animals from roaming about in order to prevent the spread of disease.

Hub Punch delights the guest -Ads.

STRANGE NOISES AT MOODUS.

THE RECURRENCE OF A PHENOMENON OF THE LAST CENTURY.

Weird Sounds that Appear to Come from the Bowels of the Earth and Whose Origin is a Great Mystery-The Carbancia Story.

Norwich, Conn., March 6 .- The inexplicable "Moodus notses" that mystified the world over a century ago have been heard twice this winter, and speculation about their origin is busy again in the Connecticut River valley. The noises first attracted attention early in the eighteenth century, and for years afterward were talked about with bated breath by fearful groups around the firesides of every farmhouse in New England. At that time they were be lieved to be of supernatural origin. In 1852 they are said to have occurred again, and since then nothing unusual has been heard in the neighborhood until a few weeks ago.

Moodus is a beautiful, quiet little hamlet

lying on each side of a broad trout stream that flows into the Connecticut River from the east, about ten miles south of Middletown. The village is a mile or two from the bank of the Connecticut, and its cheerful farmhouses and cottages are scattered along the flanks of long sloping hills. The noises are thought to originste in Mount Tom, a lofty eminence near Moodus and not far from the village of East Haddam. The sounds arise often without warning and are loud and sonorous, breaking suddenly on the slumberous serenity of the valley, and breaking off as abruptly. At other times they begin with a far-away murmur, rise gradually into a dull roar, like the groaning of a mighty animal, until they fill the air for miles with their vibratory pealing. They are accomvulsion, and there is usually no trembling of

vulsion, and there is usually no trembling of the ground observable in earth quake disturbances. Those who have heard them say that they seem to roll up out of the bowels of the earth, as though an imprisoned agony was striving to find expression.

Mount Tom, which is one of the sugar-loaf hills common in the Connecticut Valley, was called by the Indians Mackimoodus, "the place of noises," on account of the phenomena. Since Baild Mountain in North Carolina became famous, it has been thought by scientific men that the singular sounds in both localities were due to a similar cause. What that cause may be no savan or other individual has undertaken to definitely determine.

due to a similar cause. What that cause may be no savan or other individual has undertaken to definitely determine.

The latest manifestations, before those of this winter, occurred on a Sunday in 1852, and caused much comment in the neighborhood; but as they speedily subsided and were not repeated, interest and gossip soon ded out. In 1729 the noises were most remarkable, and a description of them by chroniclers of that time may still be found in the annals of the river villages and towns. A clergyman of that day writes wonderingly: "Whether there be anything dinbolical in these things I know not; but this I know, that God Almighty is to be seen and trembled at." He goes on: "I myself heard eight or ten sounds successively, and imitation small arms, in the space of five minutes. I have, I suppose, heard several hundred of them within twenty years, some more, some less terrible. Oftentimes I have heard them to be coming down from the north, imitating show thunder, until the sound came near or right where and them there seemed to be a branking to the coming down there seemed to be a branking to the coming down there seemed to be a branking the second of the second of them there seemed to be a branking the second of the second of

less terrible. Oftentimes I have heard them to be coming down from the north, intiating slow thunder, until the sound came near or right under, and then there seemed to be a breaking like the noise of a cannon shot or severe thunder, which shakes the houses and all that is in them: they have, in a manner, cassed since the great earthquake." (That of Lisbon.)

Less trustworthy accounts, most of which are mere floating traditions or superstitious romancing, aver that during these earlier disturbances the hills around Moodus were rent in places; long, deep flasures opened, and great stones came rathing down into the valley.

In the latter part of the last century a little pamphilet, the last copy of which has probably now been lost, was published and sold in New England, entitled the "Moodus Noises." It assumed to tell, in graphic language, the causes that produced the singular sounds and the explanation of their cessation. Thirty years or more before the book was written, the writer says. Dr. Steele, an English physician, skilled in nearomancy, came to Haddam and Moodus to dig up the carbonies that, he said, was hidden in the hills, and whose efforts to unearth itself were the cause of the groanings. The doctor further averred that it is a characand Moodus to dig up the carbuncle that, he said, was hidden in the hills, and whose efforts to unearth itself were the cause of the groanings. The doctor further avered that it is a characteristic of the carbuncle that, as soon as it has been produced in the ground, it commences its efforts to relieve itself. While it is growing its lamentations steadily augment until it finally makes known to its destined deliverer its place of imprisonment. Magic lore, or deep insight into the science of mineralogy, had taught the English physician that somewhere in the earth at that time one of the enchanted stones lay buried. He journeyed until he reached the valley of Moodus, and heard the distant murmurings of the buried gem. He obtained lodging in the home of a family in Moodus; and there is an aged lady. Mrs. Brooks, still residing in that village, who asserts that it was in the house of her grandmother that Dr. Steele lived during his sojourn. Almost as soon as he arrived the Doctor set out in quest of the exact locality where the gem was buried. He soon began to dig on the flank of Mount Tom, and after a few weeks' work he returned one evening with the gittering carbuncle in his hand. Mrs. Brooks asserts that her grandmother saw the stone and described it as being as large as a "butternut, and emitting a dazzling light so that one could not look at it long."

not look at it iong."

In a few days the Doctor set out on his return over heard of afterward, and it is still a popu-ar fegend that in the middle of the Atlantic the carbuncie burst asunder the vessel and sank into the depths of the ocean. Hefore he went away the physician said that in the led where had iain the gem he had carried away would be produced another carbunche withing a certain number of years, and that the noises would then be heard again.

broduced another carbuncle withing a certain number of years, and that the noises would then be heard again.

The Indian explanation of the "Moodus noises" is that they are the manifestations of their God's displeasure, because the white men came and took away the red men's land.

Prof. Rice of Westeran University says that the noises are produced by "baby carthquakes," but assigns no reason why they occur around Moodus and are heard no where else in the writer was taking with an elderly resident of Salem, Conn., a few days ago, who said that his mother, now dead, used to frequently tell him stories when he was roung of the wonderful "Moodus noises." She was a native of Moodus but moved to Salem, an old country town about six sales distant, when she was roung woman. In her childhood, the strange sounds were especially noteworthy. During the day, in the bustle of farm work, they attracted little attention, and did not seem to be very distinct. But when the long, musical twilight of the summer evening set in, and a restful hush filled the valley, the plaintive monaing welled up from the ground, making a weard, deep undertone to the rasping notes of cricket and bestle, and the distant plash of the summer evening set in, and a restful hush filled the valley, the plaintive monaing welled up from the ground making a weard, deep undertone to the rasping notes of cricket and bestle, and the distant plash of the endving stream. All night the sound might be heard through the open windows, sometimes broken into soft thus, like echoes of a distant extract, and a facility of the residuation of the making a weard, deep undertone to the rasping notes of cricket and bestle, and the distant plash of the endving stream. All night the sound might be heard through the open windows, sometimes broken into soft through the order of the value and resigned to the residuation of the endving stream. All night the sound might be heard through the form the main reason. In the rear are

inseparable friend, gave a delicate interpretation of one of Commis impromptus, and played
his own uninteresting arrangement of airs
from "Carmen."

Mr. Bial has an excellent orchestra, composed
of some of the loading players of the Philiarmonic and Symphony Societies. His programme
hast night was varied enough to suit many
tastes. It included the "Tambhuser" overthree, Spindler's "Charge of the Hussars,"
dunoes by Straiss, and his own rollicking
"Gambrinus Poika." All these were played in
Mr. Bial susual manner, with little attention to
detail, but with a breadth visor, and precision
which awakenn kind of barbaric joy.

NOTES OF ENTERTAINMENTS,

Ball of Martinell's unployees, trying Hall, to-marrow
events.

Ball of the Seer Creek Chewder Club, Walhaila Hall,
Weinesday seeming.
Entertainment of the Young People's Association of the
Central Presisterant thurch to the chape, disevening
Lecture by the Rev or Beyone of Art,
brick church, the ventual

William Heefer and William Hess will wrestle in Vartick Hall, Vernis and Canal streets, benight, each as
catch can and Grace-Roman, for Slope a sile.

John L. Steddards illustrated becures on "Foreign
lands, Chichering Hash, evening of the 211 and attennone of 211 link, and Academy of Mane Recognition of the
Date of Chick of the Contral Presisted the Canal of the Electron of the Young People's Association of the
Letture by the Rev or Beyone of Profession
with a described in the Review of Art,
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brick church, the venture on "Foreign
lands, Chichering Hash, evening of the 211 and attennooned to Chemical Presistant of the Scale of the Chemical Presist Profession of the Chemical Presists Profession of the Chemical Profession of the Chemical Presists Profession of the Chemical Presist

# Dr. Talmage's Revival.

Dr. Talmage's notices yesterday told of great preparations for the approaching revival. There was a call for recruits or the serves chair and mention of two locatres this week for the benefit of the revival fund. The serming was on the "Need of help troop of the occurs conversion." In the course of this remarks for, Tailings rebuilded a member of the chairen who of his way from said to his intrope thant you. "Out was the best writing lever heart, and then proceeded to flippent tails and whiching. The son unturally concluded that the gospet of Carnat was a memory.

Some twenty years ago Jeremiah Cromwell. succedergrams man moved from Westchesier to West Deer Park, L. L. and settled in the scrub caks. He beer Path, In In and settled in the scrub cank. He cheared a low acres of and and began the cultiva-tion of encumbers. He was very successful, and devoted every acres of land to the supples seek as no electred it. Most or the to make in the crimit belowed his lead and went his lot be business. The crop is said to be over 1,000 to be solved in our cased the screen are last before the business. The crop is said to be over thousand. Last year a crop is so over 0.000 business.

SAVINGS BANKS AND THE PEOPLE.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on Saturday gave his decision in the suit brought by Marcus T. Hun, receiver of the People's Savings Bank, against three of its late trustees, Henry H. Vandyck, Cyrus H. Loutrel, and Robert McMurray, to recover the amount jost to the bank by the investment of its funds in North Carolina bonds at a price below par. The purchases, amounting to \$40,000. wers made in October and November, 1868, and \$30,000 of the bonds were sold in 1879 at a large loss. The \$10,000 bonds remaining are still on hand and worthless. The trustees pleaded the statute of limitation, and the defence that they did not participate in the purchase of the bonds, and were ignorant of the acts of their co-trustees in the matter; also that the \$62,640 realized by the receiver from a bond given by the trustees to cover a deficiency in the bank assets more than replaced the loss from the de-

The Plate Remarks of Judge Barrett on the

the trustees to cover a deficiency in the bank assets more than replaced the loss from the depredation of these tends.

Judge Barrett, in his decision, holds that under the charter of the People's Savings Bank and of the general laws relating to such institutions, the purchase of the North Carolina State bonds at less than par was illegal, and that the defendants are all habe for the damages resulting from such illegal purchases. As to McMurray, who claimed howas not liable because he had not acted as trustee for six months, Judge Barrett says: "His position in the eye of the law, looking simply at his acts, is that of a trustee who abandoned his duty. He should bear the consequences of this inherent nealigence. Ordinary and reasonable attention to his duties would have enabled him to discover and check these illegal purchases. In the present instance he had especial reason to be on his guard because of what he had neard respecting the purchase of Tennessee bonds. It is said that so strict a rule of liability will be apt to prevent men of wealth and standing from accepting such an office. It is to be hoped that, where there is no intention to fulfil the duties, it may have just that effect. But the rule which exacts from a savings bank trustee fair and reasonable attention to his duties is not unnecessarily harsh. There is certainly no particular severity in requiring him to be something more than a mere flyurchead to attract and mislead the public."

Judge Barrett, howaver, in conclusion, decides that, as a maiter of fact, the entire loss resulting from the flegal purchase having leen

Judge Barrett, however, in conclusion, decides that, as a matter of fact, the entire loss resulting from the illegal purchase having been reimbursed, principal and interest, by the \$62, e40 received upon the bond of the trustee, the receiver was not entitled to recover any part of the damages claimed in this action. While the delivery of the bond in 1873 did not ipso facto work a discharge of the liability, yet reimbursement was effected by these actual payments and Judge Barrett holds that \$8,000 paid by persons who became trustees autual payments. sons who became trustees subsequent illegal purchases should not be excluded.

### AT DR. ARMITAGE'S CHURCH.

Four Young Converts Admitted to Member ohlp by Baptism.

The Rev. Dr. Atmitage of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church admitted into the membership of the church by haptism four persons last evening. The pulpit was for the time being at the extreme right of the platform, and the tank occupied the middle. Dr. Armitage said in begining the services that the youngest of the four candidates was fifteen years, oldfand

the oldest nineteen years. During the baptism the hymn, "I was a wayward sheep" was sung. While the choir and congregation were singing, the double doors at the back of the tank opened and Dr. Armitage appeared, waist deep in the water, and leading Miss Smith, a young woman of 17 years, who was dressed entirely in a loose-fitting white gown, and her dark hair, becomingly combed back, was tied with a white ribbon. She stood with her side face to the congregation, while Dr. Armitage formally called upon her to covenant. Upon her affirmative replies to his questions, he piaced his hand at her back, and she allowed herself to be carried gently backward under the water for an instant, and she then retired, her place being taken by Master Vorst. He and his companions who followed him, Messrs, Smith and Judson, were attired in black gowns, relieved at the throat by white collars and ties. They were similarly immersed.

When these ceremonies had been concluded. Dr. Armitage preached from the textin Ezekiel, chapter 36, verse 25: "A new heart will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you." He said that when the Scriptures speak of the heart they mean the great moral power in the soul of man, which does for his spiritual life what the muscular heart does for his physical frame. He then discoursed upon giving one's whole heart to the Lord, and said: "The heauty of this transaction to night is to me that these young hearts are given newly to Christ." He then talked of the evidences of a new heart and was dressed entirely in a loose-fitting white oung hearts are given newly to Christ." He hen talked of the evidences of a new heart and

## WORK ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE A Promise that It will be Ready for Foot

Passengers by December. President Henry C. Murphy of the Board of Crustees of the East River Bridge will to-day report the result of his visit to the Edgemoor Iron Works, in accordance with the resolution offered at the last meeting by the late Gen. Thi, to ascertain the condition of the work under the contract for the steel for the superstructhe obstacles to a rapid delivery of the material have been exercise. So we constrained a of floor beams have recently been made, and in a short time there will be exough steel on mind to keep the men body and.

stock stawed away in three medium-sized safes, which stand in a row near the front door in a small office that is partitioned off trum the main room. In the year are

## One Missing Man Accounted for.

From the New Barra Pulladium.

### Court Colendars This Day. SUPPLIES COURT CHAMBURS - First Monday

The state of the case of the c Concord Philas - Firskard | Fries - Nos | 1 to 146 inclusive |
Steelar | Tries - Nos | 1 to 2 to 146 inclusive |
Steelar | Tries - Nos | 1 to 2 to 146 inclusive |
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First | Tries | Tries | Tries |
First | Tries | Tries | Tries |
First ern. Manuse Count-Part I.-Nos. 4418, 5242, 5468, 4267, 084, 3280, 4450, 3441, 4221, 4341, 276, 1448, 4121,

Largest and best assortment of furniture, carpets, bedding stoyes, &c., for cash or easy payments at Cowner-thwait's, 153, 155, and 157 Chatham St. Estab. 1807.—Ada. Eye Bairam, Soid by all droggists Depot, a Bowery.—Ada

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET,

It would be very difficult to say what was the cause of the great "boom" which took place in Wall street on Saturday afternoon. Possibly it was the announcement that William Windom was made Secretary of the Treasury; possibly it was the Washington despatch, so opportunely put on the tape, that the national banks would be allowed to redeposit their bonds and take back about \$17,000,000 of currence which they deposited during the week of un-certainty. The most likely thing is that both causes have operated upon the mind of Wall street speculators. Windom is known to be an inflationist. Garfield talks of bi-metallism and subsidies to the steamship interests of the country. The \$17,000,000 coming back from the Treasury, in addition to a few millions shipped from abroad and to the many millions promised to be supplied to the Street by the Treasury Department, proved sufficient inducement for the bears to cover their shorts. In certain offices like that of Charley Osborn's, for instance, the customers were panic-stricken. They all rushed to cover their shorts, and naturally bid up the market. Apart from that, many brokers have been playing for some days the not very legitimate game of selling the stocks of their customers. They actually went "short" for their own account of stocks which their customers were "long" of, thus avoiding the necessity of paying a premium for money and being enabled to charge that premium, as if it had been paid. By genting short they also avoided the danger of being wiped out by the deficiency of the customers' margins, in case the panic of Friday, Feb. 25, had shown further developments. All these brokers had to go into the market and buy their stocks in during the past week, and that naturally added considerable strongth to prices.

Another bullish influence was represented by foreigners. The moment the collapse of the week before last became known in London. speculators on the other side of the Atlantic poured in orders and cabled transfers of money in a profusion which amuzed their correspondents on our Exchange. One of the German brokers of Exchange place had sold out large amounts of stocks bought for his customers the moment the Funding bill had passed the two Houses. He joined at once the bear ranks. But the mass of orders which he received from Europe at the beginning of the week convinced him that there was no use sticking to the bear side, and caused him to buy twice as much again as he had sold a few days before.

A funny side of the week's transactions was elicited in the growling cable despatches which began to arrive from London and Amsterdam, when it became known there that money was worth % to % per cent. per day. The foreigners claimed that the penal code of every civilized country had provided against any such charges. But when they saw that quotations went up at the rate of three and four per cent, per day they cabled: "Never mind the penal code and the extra charges for money." Another bullish element was supplied

by the resumption of margin transactions. Ten days ago the stringency of money was so great that the majority of brokers refused to execute orders on margins. If a speculator wished to buy anything, he had to pay for his purchases "out and out." This, of course, prevented a large number of people from operating at all. But the moment the probability of the Funding bill being killed became evident and money became cheaper, margin orders began again to be accepted, and speculators, wiped out the week before, returned again to their brokers' offices with whatever little money they had left in their pockets.

That all these causes should have produced a

market. Of course there will be a disastrous end to their specificitive schemes. When settling day arrives, Kings, Lords, and Commons are as powerless to prevent it as are the paupers in an almshouse. In the mean time to perfect bedonnes will have been under shelter a long time before the dunderheads at Washington seem the stem. I find the following apposite parallel to the exuitation of the inaugural address in Kinghi's History of England: When the session of Parliament was opened on the tituduaniary, 1-23, the exultation of the rigidal speech apon "public prosperity" was tar "strenger than miniupon public prosperty was at a stronger than in trial brindence and reserve often we fored to include the and reserve often we fored to include the kind and. There is very as a period in the his of this country when all the great interests. The has were at the same time in a chirarying a could not get the including to the histories. This kind specification of the vitary, 182h, we have the sentence. This was deply amount the intrinse effects which the late to have crisis must have entailed upon many branche the common and the common and the manufactures of the lates.

are over Gen Garfield will have to speak in the same

Cabinet nominations secret because be was afraid of Wall street influences. Both Windom and Kirkwood are old Grangers and antimonopoly men. The flerce editorial in yesterday's World proves how much Gould is displeased with the appointment of Windom. It is the general belief that Wall street gassip and the financial articles in the papers controlled chief broker's dictation; and if such be the case. the tone of yesterday's comments of Gould's organs clearly indicates that there is some music in the air of Wall street to be anticipated.

The crop prospects are bad; in the Northwest the roads have lost three mouths of their earnings; the "bears" have covered; the nov Administration seems to be inclined to light monopolies; money is always tight in Aprilwhat is there, then, in the situation to buil the market on? Yet prices went up on Saturday, and will probably go up to-day. Rigoto,

### Calling Together the Irish Zonaves. About 140 men in this city banded together

tool beginer the United army. They called themselves the Irish Zonaves. They lett New York about two The Irish Zonaves then became Compact F. and was in the battle of Bull Ran the 4ren games.

The true were sided and as many more intender prisons

The others, when they came back to New York

out iongalize to that same year, were paid off at Leest
disket and separated. They have never most beginning that and separated. They have never most beginning to the first that same year.

Since their number, W. Thomas, B. Francisco, S. Maria and B. Same time.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MUNIATERS ADDARDS -- THE DAY Sunrises ..... 6 13 Sun sets ... ... 5 47 Noon sets. 1 00 Sandy Nook. 1 to they bland. 1 29 Hell Gate... 3 28 Aertreit-Sixter, Match 0

S. Wilkesbarre, Edridge, Boston S. Input Gisser, Prevers the wrotown, D. C. S. Wilsons, Comed. Hirbands, S. Androns, Holders, K. Olsky, W. S. Marton, Mallet, Hull Secondary, De Bestine Havre, by Control State, Mellie et Haltimore, Se No rackette, Eved, Clarication Har Potensor Limitary, Matter sem, Limerick, Brig Limita, Flamin, Fleetwood.

KEEPING UP THE AGITATION.

LAND LEAGUERS AT HOME NOT DIS. COURAGED BY EVENTS ABROAD.

Sending Money to Ireland-Speeches and Proceedings at the Meetings Yesterday. There was a public meeting of the Sixth Ward branch of the Brooklyn Land League in Temperance Hall, Hamilton avenue, South Brooklyn, last evening. In the absence of their presiding officer, the Rev. Father O'Reilly of st, Stephen's Church, Col. James Cavanagh was chosen Chairman.

Father O'Reilly, in his letter apologizing for his absence, stated that though not present on account of clerical engagements, thoroughly imbued with the noble idea upon which the Land League was founded. Ex-Supervisor Burns said that the Irish were a unit in this Land League agitation. The orange was mingling with the green in the effort to wrench the land from the landlords, James Ennis, the cornetist, rendered several Irish airs. Mrs. James Tatten sang "Erin, My Country." Dr. Dillon Egan, the lecturer, said that the Land League has turned a hopeless. helpless people into a deflant, aggressive, and

Country." Dr. Dillon Egan, the lecturer, said that the Land Lesgue has turned a hopeless, helpiess people into a deflant, aggressive, and united nation. Wim, B. Clark and Mr. Dougherty followed with speeches. Eleven members were added to the rolls.

Forty-one members of the central body of the Land League met yesterday afternoon in Academy Hall, 307 Third avenue. Michael Bresila called the meeting to order, and reported that this conference committee would not report at this meeting. In reply to a question of a member, he said that the sub-committee of the Committee on Conference between the Parnell and and Irish National Land League were not in a position to report upon printing their account of the proceedings at the conference meeting held some time ago.

There was a discussion as to the expediency of having the report printed at this late day, which was cut short by the raising of the point of order that the flfty persons required for a querum were not present.

Only thirty-one members were present in the hall, 498 Third avenue, where the Twenty-first Ward branch of the Land League meet on Sunday afternoons. Mr. P. C. Weish was in the chair. Mr. O'Dwyer, in addressing the members, said that the Land League was encaged in a grand crusade against poverty all over the world. The success of the aims of the Land League would be the enancipation of the agriculturists of other countries would not be far benind in demanding their freedom.

Jefferson Hall, on Avenue A, above Fifteenth street, was fairly crowded yesterday afternoon when Mr. Patrick Lamb. President of the Eighteenth Ward branch of the Land League introduced Mr. Jasper Tully, correspondent of the Roscommon Herald. Mr. Tully described the scenes at recent excitons there.

The Sixth Ward branch of the Land League introduced Mr. Jasper Tully, correspondent of the Roscommon Herald. Mr. Tully described the scenes at recent excitons there.

The Sixth Ward branch of the Sustain the executive of the Land League, for money was needed in Ireland to sustain the e

William Connelly said that It was necessary to do something to create a public interest in the Seventeenth Ward, and the best way was to get up a public entertainment. A committee was therefore appointed to arrange for the entor-tainment. That all these causes should have produced a flurry on Saturday afternoon was more than natural. Yesterday at the Windsor, at Delmonico's, and at the Brunswick fabulous prices were predicted for the whole list, and especially for the coal stocks. Delaware and Luckawanna is to sell at 200. Delaware and Hudson at 175, and Jersey and Reading were said to be cheap at 150. It is surmised that Mr. Gould and Mr. Vanderbilt, after having monopolized our railroad and telegraph systems, are about to take hold of the coal of the country. Whether the nation will stand this, and whether Mr. Windom will sassist the monopolists, after the letter he has written to Mr. Chittenden, remains to be seen. The ways of Wall street are very intricate, and almost everything is possible there. But here is the opinion of an old broker, who is as smart as he is crudite:

The Wall street carnival has commenced. Speculators and jebbers are in the chief seats of power. The leading infationist of the Northwest holds the keys of the Treasury, with unmitted power to disburse any moneys not already appropriated. With Garried, Blaine, and Windson on the inside, and Jay Gould and Grain on the cursed, we are fikely to have "high plaks" for some time to come. What they want is money. They know but a few ways to get it and these ways are infation, sale and the money market of course their way was to get it and these ways are infation, sale and the sale and the second of the courage of the curses of Course of Court and Euler streets. Previous to the colling of the old coverage of the curses of St. Vincent de Paris, and the best way was to get it and these country. President of the Secretal Rapp of St. Louis and the particular to part the market manipulation of the money market of course when the secretary to the Causen of the courter of the Secretary to the Causen of Brooklyn. Mr. John C. Warden of the Secretary to the Causen of Brooklyn. Mr. John C. Warden of the Secretary to the Causen of Brooklyn. Mr. John C. Warden of the Secretary to the Causen of

Ready for Work on the New York End.

At the terminus of the Hudson River Tunnel, at the loot of Morton street, every thing is now being put in order for the moking of a huge well-like working

Business Rotices. The Co-operative Bress Association Limited. For prespectives, apply to

MARKIED. COWDREY-PIERSON-ON Thursday evening, March, at the rescience of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. J. McPiters in Airlen Lement, whest daughter of Theo. P. Per san to Diesdore A. Cawdrey, both of East Orange. Thilland, will pill on the Airlenge and the Company of the Rev. P. S. Kichen, John J. Delany of New York to March E. Causel daughter of Michael Gueron of Staple. I All ANS -SCANLAN -At the Church of St Leo, East HITARANS—SCANIAN—At the Church of St. Leo. East stirst for 27 by the few Timmes J. Durer, Michael Hitaran J. Mary Agine Scanian, both of this city PALMIR —101-XTRI —101-Thirasan veeting. March 2, the legalities of the brides another, by the Rev. Theological Church D. D. Himsey C. Palmer to S. Lizzie, daughter 1, 12 by J. J. Mary C. Palmer to S. Lizzie, daughter 1, 13 by J. Astron. Mary C. M. Wednesday evening. Feb. 1, 1881, Active Church of the Expiratory, by the Rev. John Works, Winter E. Fallister, by Junia F. Casey, both of own York (Winter E. Fallister, by Junia F. Casey, both of own York (Winter E. Fallister, by Junia F. Casey, both of No ris Walter L. Pallater to Julia F. Casey, both or W. Yark 217. PHILLIPS-PECKH (M.-dm Monday, Feb. 28, at St. marl's Caurch, by the sorg M. J. Henry, George FIARK-MILLER Confidence, Fot 17 at the resource of the bridge mother. But Hank N J. by Henry Have Treated to the property of School that Church, Brooklyn, rack place to Astronomy L. Major.

DEY -In Brooklyn, March 5, 18c1, Miss Jane E Dey, the first year of her age.
Folder all the floor tender of Mr. E. H. Burns, 58 Pop. 18. Break, 58 Pop. 18. Br Salvan Farria, spir of William II and Kath the Pare in From As are respectfully invited to attend to increase and the personal to the factor of the personal to the factor of the personal to the persona UNIT -On Sunday March 0 1981, at his residence, 295 County Honey Harry Large et Rose, wife of Birel BAXX - to the bart Marcheet Rose, wife of

Spread Ponces, TO THE LABIES. Principle and horders immediately evaluated by Dr. 1922 Ventural Laurence. If a virted reservability is a later to gray hair to a called one r. v articled percently harmess; 25c. m. o. p. principle. a later to percently a later to the called a later to the called

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